

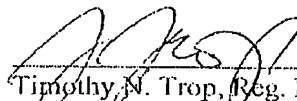
REMARKS

Claim 1 calls for "executing a single instruction multiple data floating point operation". It is not seen how this possibly could be a mathematical operation. Necessarily, it is a computer operation, and a well-known one. SIMD or single-instruction, multiple-data stream processing is a well-known category of parallel processor computer architecture. The one-instruction processor fetches instructions and distributes orders to several other processors. *See* the attached definition from Microsoft's dictionary. Thus, executing requires something other than math. A single-instruction, multiple-data point floating point operation is not math but is a computer operation that is a standard kind of operation in computers. Therefore, application to pure mathematics is precluded.

Therefore, reconsideration of the § 101 rejection is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: October 9, 2007



Timothy N. Trop, Reg. No. 28,994
TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C.
1616 South Voss Road, Suite 750
Houston, TX 77057-2631
713/468-8880 [Phone]
713/468-8883 [Fax]

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sign on

sign on \sīn on' n. See log on.

sign propagation \sīn' prop-ə-gā'shən' n. See sign bit.

silica gel \sīl'i-kə jēl' n. A desiccant (moisture-absorbent substance) often packaged with optical or electronic equipment.

silicon \sīl'i-kon' n. A semiconductor used in many devices, especially microchips. Silicon, with atomic number 14 and atomic weight 28, is the second most common element in nature.

silicon chip \sīl'i-kon chip' n. An integrated circuit that uses silicon as its semiconductor material.

silicon-controlled rectifier \sīl'i-kon-kən-trōkl rek'tā-fi-yər' n. A semiconductor rectifier whose conductance can be controlled by a gate signal. *Acronym:* SCR (S'C-R'). See also gate (definition 1), rectifier.

silicon dioxide \sīl'i-kon dī-oks'īd' n. An insulator used to form thin insulating layers in some types of semiconductors; also the primary component of glass.

silicone \sīl'i-kōn' n. A polymer in which silicon and oxygen are major components. Silicone is an excellent electrical insulator and conducts heat well.

silicon foundry \sīl'i-kon foun'drē' n. A factory or machine used to create wafers of crystalline silicon.

silicon-on-sapphire \sīl'i-kon-on-saf'īrē' n. A method of fabricating semiconductors in which the semiconductor devices are formed in a thin single layer of silicon that has been grown on an insulating substrate of synthetic sapphire. *Acronym:* SOS (S'O-S').

Silicon Valley \sīl'i-kon val'ē' n. The region of California south of San Francisco Bay, otherwise known as the Santa Clara Valley, roughly extending from Palo Alto to San Jose. Silicon Valley is a major center of electronics and computer research, development, and manufacturing. See the illustration.

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

Silicon Valley.

SIM \S'I-M' n. See Society for Information Management.

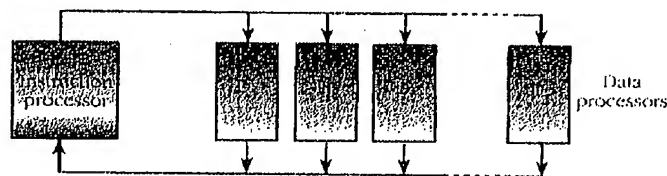
• **SIMD** \S'I-M-D' n. Acronym for single-instruction, multiple-data stream processing. A category of parallel-processor computer architecture in which one instruction processor fetches instructions and distributes orders to several other processors. See the illustration. See also parallel processing. Compare MIMD.

SIMM \sīm, S'I-M-M' n. Acronym for single inline memory module. A small circuit board designed to accommodate surface-mount memory chips. See the illustration.



SIMM.

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol \sīm'pl mā'l' trāns-fər prō'tā-kōl' n. A TCP/IP protocol for sending messages from one computer to another on a network. This protocol is used on the Internet to route e-mail.



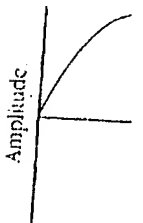
SIMD.



SIMM.

Simple

Acronyms
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Sine wave.

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